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Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Friday, July 09, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L11	xml parser and grammar	26
☐	L10	xml parser and (grammar near3 rule)	4
☐	L9	L8 and style sheet	15
☐	L8	XML and grammar and rule and parser	59
☐	L7	6336214	3
☐	L6	L3 and grammer	0
☐	L5	L3 and gramer	0
☐	L4	L3 and (xml and parser).ti.	0
☐	L3	L2 and style sheet	58
☐	L2	xml and parser and rules and transform$	112
☐	L1	5572625.pn.	1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Friday, July 09, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L14	grammer and style sheet	0
☐	L13	grammer near3 style sheet	0
☐	L12	L11 and l6	3
☐	L11	L8 and style sheet	55
☐	L10	L8 and l6	7
☐	L9	L8 and grammer	0
☐	L8	xml parser	136
☐	L7	L6 and parser	11
☐	L6	xml and (transform$ near3 rule)	34
☐	L5	style sheet and grammer	0
☐	L4	stylesheet and grammer	0
☐	L3	L2 and xml	0
☐	L2	grammer near3 rule	20
☐	L1	xml and grammer	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004

L1	2	S	XML AND GRAMMER
L2	256	S	XML AND PARS?
L3	0	S	L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE
L4	2	S	L2 AND STYLE SHEET
L5	10	S	XML AND PARSER/TI
L6	2	S	XML AND PARSER AND XSL

=>

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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  May 12  EXTEND option available in structure searching
 NEWS  4  May 12  Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
 NEWS  5  May 27  New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent
                  SDIs in CAplus
 NEWS  6  May 27  CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
 NEWS  7  Jun 22  STN Patent Forums to be held July 19-22, 2004
 NEWS  8  Jun 28  Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  9  Jun 28  ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG,
                  and WATER from CSA now available on STN(R)

 NEWS EXPRESS  MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
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=> file inspec, compendex
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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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=> s xml and grammer
L1            2 XML AND GRAMMER

=> d all 1-2

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 2  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN   2004(26):7488  COMPENDEX
```

TI e-learning for english based on multimedia database and internet.
AU Wang, Ying-Hong (Department of Computer Science Tamkang University, Tamshui, Taiwan)
SO Tamkang Journal of Science and Engineering v 4 n 1 March 2001 2001.p 19-36 ISSN: 1560-6686
PY 2001
DT Journal
TC General Review
LA English
AB In this time of Internet delivery, learning through Internet will be popular and enhance the efficiency of teaching. This paper presents an Internet-based distance learning system for English learning through multimedia database and Internet technologies, it is called "multimedia English corpus". It includes two major learning functions. One of them provides Articles, Dialogs, and Videos databases in English. An English learner can study English writing, reading, and listing by Web browser to connect the Corpus server. In the system, "semantic query" and "Link grammar annotation" are applied. It can promote the query level from keyword-base and content-based query to semantic level. These skills of "semantic query" and "link grammar" have been used to construct the English multimedia corpus system. The main function of this system is to query the English sentence pattern by keywords from the English multimedia corpus. And the other function is to detect the grammar error in the sentence, which is written by student. It does not only provide learners to find their mistakes of English grammar, but also the teachers can understand the most frequent mistakes made by learners through the records of this corpus. 32 Refs.
CC 723.4 Artificial Intelligence; 723.5 Computer Applications; 723.3 Database Systems; 716.4 Television Systems and Equipment; 723.2 Data Processing; 722 Computer Hardware
CT *Learning systems; **XML**; Linguistics; Television; Internet; Natural language processing systems; Content based retrieval; Servers; Multimedia systems; Database systems; Hypermedia systems
ST English learning; English **grammer**; Distance learning; Link grammers

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN 2003(32):2420 COMPENDEX
TI Extreme parsing.
AU Downey, Kyle F.
SO Dr. Dobb's Journal v 28 n 8 August 2003 2003.p 33-37 CODEN: DDJTEQ ISSN: 1044-789X
PY 2003
DT Journal
TC Theoretical
LA English
AB The application of extreme programming (XP) core principles technique in parser development is discussed. XP principle forces to use the minimum **grammer** representation that covers the full specification and nothing else thus making the design simple. XP also helps to automate the parser/lexer generation and code compilation.(Edited abstract)
CC 723.1 Computer Programming; 723.2 Data Processing; 921.4 Combinatorial Mathematics (Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory)
CT *Software engineering; Computer programming; Program compilers; Codes (symbols); **XML**; Trees (mathematics)
ST Extreme programming (XP); Parsers

=> xml and pars?
XML IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

```
=> s xml and pars?
L2          256 XML AND PARS?

=> s l2 and transform? and rule
L3            0 L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE

=> s l2 and style sheet
L4            2 L2 AND STYLE SHEET

=> d all 1-2

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN   2002:7213781  INSPEC     DN  C2002-04-7140-048
TI   DICOM Structured Reporting: an object model as an implementation boundary.
AU   Clunie, D.A.
SO   Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical
     Engineering (2001) vol.4323, p.207-15. 4 refs.
     Published by: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng
     Price: CCCC 0277-786X/01/$15.00
     CODEN: PSISDG  ISSN: 0277-786X
     SICI: 0277-786X(2001)4323L.207:DSRO;1-E
     Conference: Medical Imaging 2001: PACS and Integrated Medical Information
     Systems: Design and Evaluation. San Diego, CA, USA, 20-22 Feb 2001
     Sponsor(s): SPIE
DT   Conference Article; Journal
TC   Practical
CY   United States
LA   English
AB   DICOM Structured Reporting (SR) provides for encoding and interchanging
     structured information that may reference images, waveforms or other
     composite objects, in traditional reporting applications as well as for
     logs, measurements and CAD results. DICOM SR differs from generic content
     encoding approaches like XML, in that it supports coded entries,
     values that are strongly typed, and explicit relationships. DICOM
     structured reports (like images and waveforms) are composite objects that
     can be stored, transmitted and queried. The traditional DICOM binary
     encoding is used to encode structured reports. The structure and content
     of the SR tree should be accessible regardless of the internal or external
     representation. XML parsers and XSL-T tree
     transformation engines that can be used for data entry, presentation
     (display and printing) and trans-coding (to HL7 2.x and HL7 Clinical
     Document Architecture (CDA)) need to be interfaced with DICOM tools that
     support encoding, transmission, storage and retrieval. Issues associated
     with establishing the appropriate boundaries between tools are discussed,
     as are how and when to internalize a DICOM SR in an actual or virtual
     XML representation, the characteristics of such a representation,
     and the use of SAX events or the Document Object Model (DOM) to drive
     style-sheet driven tree transformation engines.
CC   C7140 Medical administration; C6130D Document processing techniques; C7330
     Biology and medical computing
CT   GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PACS
ST   DICOM Structured Reporting; structured information encoding; structured
     information interchange; images; waveforms; composite objects; object
     model; measurements; logs; CAD results; coded entries; strongly typed
     values; explicit relationships; Structured Reporting tree; XML
     parsers; XSL-T tree transformation engines; trans-coding; data entry;
     presentation; transmission; storage; retrieval; Document Object Model; SAX
     events; drive style sheet driven tree transformation engines

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 2  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN   2001(51):2214  COMPENDEX
TI   DICOM structured reporting: An object model as an implementation boundary.
AU   Clunie, D.A.
MT   Medical Imaging 2001- PACS and integrated Medical Information Systems:
```

Design and Evaluation.
MO SPIE
ML San Diego, CA, United States
MD 20 Feb 2001-22 Feb 2001
SO Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 4323 2001.p 207-215
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
PY 2001
MN 58755
DT Conference Article
TC General Review
LA English
AB DICOM Structured Reporting (SR) provides for encoding and interchanging structured information that may reference images, waveforms or other composite objects, in traditional reporting applications as well as for logs, measurements and CAD results. DICOM SR differs from generic content encoding approaches like **XML**, in that it supports coded entries, values that are strongly typed, and explicit relationships. DICOM structured reports (like images and waveforms) are composite objects that can be stored, transmitted and queried. The traditional DICOM binary encoding is used to encode structured reports. The structure and content of the SR tree should be accessible regardless of the internal or external representation. **XML parsers** and XSL-T tree transformation engines that can be used for data entry, presentation (display and printing) and trans-coding (to HL7 2.x and HL7 Clinical Document Architecture (CDA)) need to be interfaced with DICOM tools that support encoding, transmission, storage and retrieval. Issues associated with establishing the appropriate boundaries between tools are discussed, as are how and when to internalize a DICOM SR in an actual or virtual **XML** representation, the characteristics of such a representation, and the use of SAX events or the Document Object Model (DOM) to drive **style-sheet** driven tree transformation engines. 4 Refs.
CC 723.2 Data Processing; 723.5 Computer Applications
CT *Image coding; Computer aided design; Computer architecture; **XML** ; Search engines
ST Structured reporting; Document object model
ET T

=> s xml and parser/ti
L5 10 XML AND PARSER/TI

=> d 1-10 ti

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI **XML parser** usability and performance.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Design and implementation of the DTD-based **XML parser**.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Java-based design and implementation of the **XML parser** .

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Design and implementation of the extensible markup language **parser** .

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Pattern-based design and implementation of an **XML** and RDF **parser** and interpreter: a case study.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI A better **XML parser** through functional programming.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Realization of syntactic **parser** for inflectional language using **XML** and regular expressions.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI A simple **XML parser**.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Development of **XML parser** in **XML**-based network management conformance test.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Design and Implementation of the DTD-based **XML Parser**.

=> d all 1-10

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2004:7849846 INSPEC DN C2004-03-6150C-003
TI **XML parser** usability and performance.
AU Wilson, M.
SO Windows Developer Magazine (April 2003) vol.14, no.4, p.8-17. 12 refs.
Published by: CMP Media LLC
CODEN: WDMIA9 ISSN: 1083-9887
SICI: 1083-9887(200304)14:4L.8:PUP;1-G
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY United States
LA English
AB This article aims to measure the usefulness of various parsers from the perspective of C++ programming. This usefulness comprises both a quantitative analysis of performance efficiency, and a qualitative analysis based on simplicity, flexibility, and ease of use. The parsers I examine include the DOM (Document Object Model) parsers: libxml (via its C++ wrapper, libxml++), Apache's Xerces, and Microsoft's MSXML. This study is broadly aimed at DOM, since DOM is more useful to the C++ programmer with regard to supporting sophistication in the application's manipulation of the **XML** data as objects. I also look at the SAX parser in MSXML only to give a sense of the difference in speed between the two programming models, since by the nature of their event-based behavior, SAX parsers are able to be much faster than DOM parsers. All four parsers are freely available. I also take a look at one commercially available parser from Phidani Software, XMLBooster, which provides neither DOM nor SAX but is instead a parser generator, creating customized parser code from input schemas (or DTDs).
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6150G Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems; C6110J Object-oriented programming
CT C++ LANGUAGE; OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING; PROGRAM COMPILERS; SOFTWARE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
ST **XML parser usability**; **XML parser performance**; C++ programming; performance efficiency; libxml; Document Object Model parsers; Apache Xerces; Microsoft MSXML; event-based behavior; **Phidani Software XML Booster**; parser generator

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2004:7831659 INSPEC DN C2004-02-6130D-017
TI Design and implementation of the DTD-based **XML parser**.
AU Kai Ning; Luoming Meng (Nat. Lab of Switching Technol. & Telecommun. Networks, Beijing Univ. of Posts & Telecommun., China)
SO ICCT 2003. 2003 International Conference on Communication Technology. Proceedings (IEEE Cat. No.03EX659)
Beijing, China: Beijing Univ. Posts & Telecommun. Press, 2003. p.1634-7

vol.2 of 2 vol.1945 pp. 5 refs. Also available on CD-ROM in PDF format
Conference: Beijing, China, 9-11 April 2003
Sponsor(s): China Inst. Commun. (CIC); Chinese Inst. Electron. (CIE)
ISBN: 7-5635-0686-1
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY China
LA English
AB According to the requirements of the **XML**-based network management interface testing system and the syntax and semantic rules of **XML**, a design scheme for DTD-based **XML** parser is proposed in this paper. Meanwhile, an implementation method for DTD-based **XML** parser based on the outlined design scheme is also presented.
CC C6130D Document processing techniques; C5620 Computer networks and techniques
CT COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGEMENT; GRAMMARS; NETWORK INTERFACES; PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE SEMANTICS; **XML**
ST **DTD-based XML parser**; **XML-based network management interface testing system**; syntax; semantic rules; design scheme; implementation method; document type declaration

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2003:7606206 INSPEC DN C2003-06-6140D-005
TI Java-based design and implementation of the **XML parser**
.
AU Shen Jun (Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Southeast Univ., Nanjing, China); Gu Guan-qun
SO Mini-Micro Systems (Dec. 2002) vol.23, no.12, p.1449-52. 8 refs.
Published by: Mini-Micro Syst., China
CODEN: XWJXEH ISSN: 1000-1220
SICI: 1000-1220(200212)23:12L.1449:JBDI;1-6
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY China
LA Chinese
AB As a standard, **XML** defines the structure of data by open self-description, implements independence between data represented and data content. It has great flexibility. On the other hand, **XML** has good extensibility, permits every body to create theirs markup collect and quickly makes individual applications. Therefore, **XML** and its related techniques will breathe new energy into Web applications, electronic commerce, data integrated of heterogeneous data sources, mobile computing, accelerate the progress of digitizing industries. The **XML** parser is the foundation of **XML** applications. This paper gives a brief introduction to a java-based **XML** parser that conforms to **XML** specification and supports DOM API. The system design and implementation algorithms of the parser are presented in this paper. Some future researches are given too.
CC C6140D High level languages; C6110J Object-oriented programming; C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors
CT GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; JAVA
ST **XML**; **XML parser**; mobile computing; API

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2002:7478678 INSPEC DN C2003-01-4210L-027
TI Design and implementation of the extensible markup language **parser**
.
AU Ding Feng; Wang Yu; Shen Junyi; Qi Yong (Sch. of Electron. & Inf. Eng., Xi'an Jiaotong Univ., China)
SO Journal of Xi'an Jiaotong University (Aug. 2002) vol.36, no.8, p.867-70. 5 refs.
Published by: Editorial Board J. of Xi'an Jiaotong Univ
CODEN: HCTPDW ISSN: 0253-987X
SICI: 0253-987X(200208)36:8L.867:DIEM;1-N

DT Journal
TC Practical
CY China
LA Chinese
AB To parse data in a extensible markup language (**XML**) document, a general parser named XMLP is designed and implemented. Any **XML** document will be parsed, validated and serialized by the XMLP. The function of parsing includes document object model (DOM) parsing and simple API for **XML** (SAX) parsing. An optimized way of DOM parsing, named deferred expanding, is provided with less memory than common DOM parsing. The function of validation includes the validation against document type definitions or **XML** schemas, no matter whether they are inside or outside of the parsed documents. The function of serialization includes ways about DOM and SAX.
CC C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics; C6150G Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems
CT APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACES; GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PROGRAM VERIFICATION
ST extensible markup language; **XML document**; XMLP; validating function; Parse; document object model; API; SAX parsing; DOM parsing

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2002:7374747 INSPEC DN C2002-10-6150C-021
TI Pattern-based design and implementation of an **XML** and RDF **parser** and interpreter: a case study.
AU Neumann, G. (Dept. of Inf. Syst., Vienna Univ. of Econ., Austria); Zdun, U.
SO ECOOP 2002 - Object Oriented Programming. 16th European Conference. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.2374)
Editor(s): Magnusson, B.
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2002. p.392-414 of xi+635 pp. 34 refs.
Conference: Malaga, Spain, 10-14 June 2002
ISBN: 3-540-43759-2
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
LA English
AB Software patterns have been widely promoted as a means of conveying practical design knowledge in a reusable fashion. Several approaches for providing better implementation variants of certain patterns have been presented. These approaches promise great advantages for flexibility, traceability, and reusability of pattern implementations. However, there are only a few larger practical case studies of these concepts available. A case study of a component framework for flexible processing of markup languages in the object-oriented scripting language XOTcl is presented. The language offers high-level means and architectural support for component integration ("component glueing"), introspection, language dynamics, and message interception techniques. These language constructs enable developers to extend the language with pattern implementations, and so to provide language support for certain pattern fragments. As a case study domain we discuss an extensible and flexible framework for **XML**/RDF parsing and interpretation that was developed and evolved over a period of three years and is now in use in numerous applications.
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6110J Object-oriented programming; C6130M Multimedia; C6140D High level languages
CT HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; OBJECT-ORIENTED METHODS; OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING; PROGRAM COMPILERS; PROGRAM INTERPRETERS
ST pattern based design; case study; component framework; flexible processing; markup language; object-oriented scripting language; XOTcl; architectural support; component integration; component glueing; introspection; language dynamics; message interception; developers; pattern implementation; pattern fragments; **XML/RDF parser**; **XML/RDF interpreter**; Resource Description Framework

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2002:7300658 INSPEC DN C2002-07-6150C-010
TI A better **XML parser** through functional programming.
AU Kiselyov, O. (Software Eng., Naval Postgraduate Sch., Monterey, CA, USA)
SO Practical Aspects of Declarative Languages. 4th International Symposium, PADL 2002. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.2257)
Editor(s): Krishnamurthi, S.; Ramakrishnan, C.R.
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2002. p.209-24 of viii+349 pp. 14 refs.
Conference: Portland, OR, USA, 19-20 Jan 2002
Sponsor(s): COMPULOG AMERICAS
ISBN: 3-540-43092-X
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
LA English
AB This paper demonstrates how a higher-level, declarative view of **XML** parsing as folding over **XML** documents has helped to design and implement a better **XML** parser. By better we mean a full-featured, algorithmically optimal, pure-functional parser, which can act as a stream processor. By better we mean an efficient SAX parser that is easy to use, a parser that does not burden an application with the maintenance of a global state across several callbacks, a parser that eliminates classes of possible application errors. This paper describes such better **XML** parser, SSAX. We demonstrate that SSAX is a better parser by comparing it with several **XML** parsers written in various (functional) languages, as well as with the reference **XML** parser Expat. In the experience of the author the declarative approach has greatly helped in the development of SSAX. We argue that the more expressive, reliable and easier to use application interface is the outcome of implementing the parsing engine as an enhanced tree fold combinator, which fully captures the control pattern of the depth-first tree traversal.
CC C6150C Compilers, interpreters and other processors; C6150E General utility programs; C6140D High level languages; C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics
CT APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACES; FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING; GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; PROGRAM COMPILERS; TREE SEARCHING
ST **XML parser**; declarative view; **XML document folding**; functional programming; full-featured algorithmically optimal pure functional parser; stream processor; efficient SAX parser; SSAX; Expat; application interface; parsing engine; enhanced tree fold combinator; control pattern; depth-first tree traversal

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2001:6911836 INSPEC DN C2001-06-6180N-010
TI Realization of syntactic **parser** for inflectional language using **XML** and regular expressions.
AU Trabalka, M.; Bielikova, M. (Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Slovak Univ. of Technol., Bratislava, Slovakia)
SO Text, Speech and Dialogue. Third International Workshop, TSD 2000. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence Vol.1902)
Editor(s): Sojka, P.; Kopecek, I.; Pala, K.
Berlin, Germany: Springer-Verlag, 2000. p.63-8 of xiii+463 pp. 6 refs.
Conference: Brno, Czech Republic, 13-16 Sept 2000
ISBN: 3-540-41042-2
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
LA English
AB The authors present a method of syntactic parsing for inflectional language. This method consists of several steps including morphological and syntactical levels of analysis. We proposed a bottom-up model of syntactic analysis of the sentence. Its advantage is in the case of an

ill-formed sentence because the analyser is still able to parse at least parts of the sentence. We describe also experimental implementation of the proposed method, which is based on the use of **XML** and regular expressions.

CC C6180N Natural language processing; C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics; C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C7240 Information analysis and indexing

CT COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS; FORMAL LANGUAGES; GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; NATURAL LANGUAGES

ST syntactic parser; inflectional language; **XML**; regular expressions; syntactic parsing; syntactical levels; bottom-up model; syntactic analysis; ill-formed sentence; experimental implementation

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 10 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN

AN 1999:6378970 INSPEC DN C1999-11-6140D-032

TI A simple **XML parser**.

AU Andrivet, S.

SO C/C++ Users Journal (July 1999) vol.17, no.7, p.22, 24, 26-8, 30, 32. 9 refs.
Published by: Miller Freeman
CODEN: CCUJEX ISSN: 1075-2838
SICI: 1075-2838(199907)17:7L.22:SP;1-W

DT Journal

TC Practical

CY United States

LA English

AB HTML has shown the power of a portable display markup language. **XML** is now extending that power to data with arbitrarily complex structures. **XML** is a text based, hierarchical format that has the advantage of both the binary and text based worlds. It's easy to use but is also powerful. Even if it was primarily designed for the Web, it can be used for any application that needs to store data or communicate with other applications. The article presents a simple **XML** parser that implements a subset of the **XML** specification. The goal is not to have the best or the most complete **XML** parser, but simply to have one, as small and as easy-to-use as possible.

CC C6140D High level languages; C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C4210L Formal languages and computational linguistics

CT GRAMMARS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; TEXT ANALYSIS

ST **simple XML parser**; HTML; portable display markup language; arbitrarily complex structures; text based hierarchical format; Web; **XML specification**

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN

AN 2004(26):4771 COMPENDEX

TI Development of **XML parser** in **XML**-based network management conformance test.

AU Dong, Wen-Li (Comp. Sci. and Technol. Sch. Beijing Univ. of Posts and Telecom., Beijing 100876, China); Meng, Luo-Ming; Lin, Wei; Ning, Kai; Chen, Yi-Gen

SO Beijing Youdian Daxue Xuebao/Journal of Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications v 27 n 1 February 2004 2004.p 89-92
CODEN: BYXBEV ISSN: 1007-5321

PY 2004

DT Journal

TC Application

LA Chinese

AB **XML** parse is the key part of **XML**-based network management interface conformance test, the parser can read and parse a **XML** file. According to **XML** characteristic, **XML** parser suitable for **XML** network management conformance test is developed. This parser can carry on morphological analysis, syntactic analysis and semantic analysis to **XML** file, and can offer the data information for test system. 4 Refs.

CC 723 Computer Software, Data Handling and Applications; 912.2 Management
CT *XML; Management; Computer networks
ST Network management; Conformance test; Document type definition; XML parse

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 10 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN 2004(15):8780 COMPENDEX
TI Design and Implementation of the DTD-based **XML Parser**.
AU Ning, Kai (Natl. Lab. Switching Technol./T.N. Beijing Univ. of P./Telecom., Beijing 100876, China); Meng, Luoming
MT 2003 International Conference on Communication Technology, ICCT 2003.
MO China Institute of Communications (CIC); Chinese Institute of Electronics (CIE); IEEE COMSOC
ML Beijing, China
SO International Conference on Communication Technology Proceedings, ICCT v 2 2003.p 1634-1637
PY 2003
MN 62559
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical
LA English
AB According to the requirements of the **XML**-based network management interface testing system and the syntax and semantic rules of **XML**, a design scheme for DTD-based **XML** parser is proposed in this paper. Meanwhile, an implementation method for DTD-based **XML** parser based on the outlined design scheme is also presented. 5 Refs.
CC 723 Computer Software, Data Handling and Applications; 716 Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio and Television; 722.2 Computer Peripheral Equipment; 902.2 Codes and Standards; 723.5 Computer Applications; 723.1 Computer Programming
CT *XML; Mathematical models; Computer aided design; Program documentation; Data reduction; Arrays; Computer networks; Interfaces (computer); SGML; World Wide Web
ST DTD; Well-formedness; Validity; **XML**-based network management interface

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004
L1 2 S XML AND GRAMMER
L2 256 S XML AND PARS?
L3 0 S L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE
L4 2 S L2 AND STYLE SHEET
L5 10 S XML AND PARSER/TI

=> s xml and parser and xsl
L6 2 XML AND PARSER AND XSL

=> d all

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2004:7832205 INSPEC DN C2004-02-7120-028
TI Bridging the gap between the data warehouse and **XML**.
AU Burnell, D. (The Children's Soc., UK); Al-Zobaidie, A.; Windall, G.
SO Proceedings. 14th International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Applications
Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2003. p.241-6 of xxi+987 pp. 20 refs.
Conference: Prague, Czech Republic, 1-5 Sept 2003
Price: CCCC 0-7695-1993-8/03/$17.00

ISBN: 0-7695-1993-8
DT Conference Article
TC Application; Practical
CY United States
LA English
AB This paper considers the production of a Web based income and expenditure reporting and forecasting system for a national children's charity. The reporting element was deigned to enable cost centre to view and base business decisions on accurate and up to date financial information. The forecasting element of the system allows costcentre managers to inform the central finance department of their current financial situation. Based on consideration of the available Web technologies, a case is presented here for using a flexible model of Web delivery and offline accessibility, through the use of ADO, MSXML **parser**, JavaScript, ASP, **XML** and **XSL**(T). The approach is "future focused" and allows for rapid migration to new platforms in response to changes within both the industry, and the business e.g. WAP, PDA. The combined approach presented here results in an implementation where each independent technology is sued to do what it does best: the speed of SQL combined with the flexibility and portability of **XML**. BBM is currently in operation at The Children's Society (TCS) Headquarters and is serving the reporting and forecasting needs of approximately 150 budget holders based across the country.
CC C7120 Financial computing; C6160Z Other DBMS; C6150N Distributed systems software
CT ACCOUNTS DATA PROCESSING; BUSINESS DATA PROCESSING; CLIENT-SERVER SYSTEMS; DATA HANDLING; DATA MINING; DATA STRUCTURES; DATA WAREHOUSES; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES; INTERNET
ST data warehouse; **XML**; Web based income and expenditure reporting and forecasting system; business decisions; financial information; finance department; financial situation; Web delivery; offline accessibility; ADO; **MSXML parser**; JavaScript; ASP; The Childrens Society

=> d all 2

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2002:7338799 INSPEC DN C2002-09-6130D-004
TI Handling character entities in XSLT 1.0.
AU Rendon, Z.
SO Markup Languages: Theory & Practice (Summer 2001) vol.3, no.3, p.250
Published by: MIT Press
Price: CCCC 1099-6621/01/$8.00
CODEN: MLTPFG ISSN: 1099-6621
SICI: 1099-6621(200122)3:3L.250:HCEX;1-C
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY United States
LA English
AB Character entities in the **XML** source have always been a bit hard to deal with, and with XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations), they are almost impossible. The problem is that source data character entities are never really seen by the XSLT processor. They are resolved by the **XML parser** before they reach the XSLT processor, so the only thing XSLT can see is the final resolved string, as defined in the character entity declaration. XSLT provides a way to read the pre-resolved value by using the disable-output-escaping attribute. However, this attribute is only valid on **xsl**:value-of and **xsl**:text elements. There is a way to process character entities, but it requires a bit of hacking to get the **XML parser** to work for you.
CC C6130D Document processing techniques; C6130M Multimedia; C6140D High level languages
CT CHARACTER SETS; HYPERMEDIA MARKUP LANGUAGES

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ST   character entity handling; XSLT 1.0; Extensible Stylesheet Language
     Transformations; source data; XML parser; final resolved string;
     pre-resolved value; hacking; character entity declaration


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:00:34 ON 09 JUL 2004)

     FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:00:45 ON 09 JUL 2004
L1             2 S XML AND GRAMMER
L2           256 S XML AND PARS?
L3             0 S L2 AND TRANSFORM? AND RULE
L4             2 S L2 AND STYLE SHEET
L5            10 S XML AND PARSER/TI
L6             2 S XML AND PARSER AND XSL

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